

Sept. 19 to Nov. 28 Private  
1896 Journal  
E. A. Goldman #11.



# NOTE BOOK



TRADE MARK



Classification.  
Didelphids  
Dipodops  
Cariacus.  
Sciurus  
Peromyscus  
Muridae  
Geomysidae.  
Dipodidae  
Hesperomysidae  
Dasyproctidae.  
Leporidae.  
Felidae.  
Viverridae.  
Canidae.  
Mustelidae.  
Procyonidae.  
Soricidae  
Chiroptera  
Primates.

1896.  
Sept. 19. - 22 Pinal de  
Amoles, Queretaro, Mex. about  
8000 ft. Since last writing have  
been working steadily at this lo-  
cality in spite of the rain which  
has been falling during a great  
part of the time. On the latter  
date I pack up and prepare to  
return to Jalisco.

Sept. 23. Return to  
Jalisco today. A temporary  
rain while I was on the road  
and it rained all the rest of  
the day.

Sept. 24. Remain at  
Jalisco. Rain still continues.  
I leave for an hour to



Parula.

Super (cottontail)

Take me to Encarnacion as  
soon as it stops raining.

Left San Juan, N.M.,  
Sept 20, 1904, left at 8:30 AM  
early this morning and while  
26. Went to the S.E. over a very  
rough rocky road. The first  
part of the way had been  
the same for some time.  
Then came a steep climb  
up to Parula. I used the  
bag for a very tedious  
old suspension bridge for  
which I had to pay 3.00  
toll, crossed the state line  
early & early before arriving  
here. Parula is a small



place situated in a rather barren  
looking region. Surrounding the  
town is a large tract of land  
which is planted to corn &  
barley usually. This year  
both crops were a complete  
failure on account of the  
drought. It seems to be even  
drier here than at Jalapa.  
And the whole country is very  
rocky.

July. The veg. along all the  
valleys was very similar to  
that of the rocky hills at  
Jalapa. - Rich, a few cacti.  
and numerous species of  
rather low growing trees now  
lost by fire of leaves.



Encarnacion.

Lepus (cottontail) r  
 Canis r Canis latrans. r  
 Procyon r  
 Blarina r  
 Canis r  
 Putorius r  
 Procyon long-tailed r  
 Canis r  
 Thoreus r  
 Rana (Agouti) r  
 Canis r  
 Canis r  
 Putorius r  
 Putorius r  
 Canis r  
 Canis r

Lepus. A large cottontail was  
 seen in the wild woods  
 shortly before reaching the  
 house.

Procyon californicus.  
 Canis  
 Canis carolinensis  
 Canis americanus  
 Canis macrurus

All seen along the road  
 several times.

Sept. 27. Encarnacion.  
 Alt. about 5000 ft. Set out  
 of Pampa early and traveled  
 about 2 leagues to V.E. over  
 a hilly road and uphill  
 nearly every step of the



Encarnacion,  
Birds.

*Proglodytes*.

*Melospiza leucoptera*

*Zenaidura macroura*.

*Progne*.

*Vireo*.

*Melanerpes formicivorus*

*Corvus sinuatus*.

*Catherpes mex.*

n

*Basilentus*

*Merula migratoria*

*Cyanocitta*.

col, n

*Apelocoma*

*Colaptes cafer*.

*Pipilo maculatus*?

*Ptilinopus cinereus*.

*Basilinna leucotis*.

way, Encarnacion is a little mining town. A very good quality of iron is said to be gotten out here. A large smelter has been running for about 40 years.

Cerro Campanudo. I found it to be merely a conical mass of rock projecting a thousand feet into the air above the town at its base. Its alt. according to an English engineer here is 9640 ft.

Lepus. Saw a L. cottontail among the oaks at about 6500 ft altitude.

Veg. The same veg. Found



*Prochilus rufus*  
*Junco cinereus*.  
*Catherista atrata*.  
*Geococcyx californianus*.  
*Falco sparverius*.  
*Aurotrogonus macrourus*.  
*Glauclidium*.  
*Dendrocygna*, (reported)

along the road yesterday ex-  
tends up to 5500<sup>ft</sup> alt. when  
the cedar No. 3937 begins and  
~~at about the same~~ Oaks had  
commenced somewhat lower  
down but are not abundant  
below about 6000 ft. alt. They  
increase in number and  
size up to Encarnacion. The  
cedar ~~is~~ is found rather  
sparingly up to about 6500<sup>ft</sup>  
alt. Pines begin at about 6500  
ft. and appear to be the  
same species found at Pinal  
de Agualtes.

Climate. Apparently much  
drier than at the same  
altitude on the range near



Prinial de Amoles.

Sept 25. Went out early  
in a dense fog to try to get an idea  
of the country. Followed the road to  
Zimapan a short distance and ~~made~~<sup>took</sup>  
several short ~~side~~ side rambles.  
The country is evidently more rocky  
and probably not so well watered  
as the mts. at Prinial de Amoles. Hence  
the vegetation is not so abundant.

Veg. A few scattered firs are found  
on the cold but rather dry north  
slopes. Pines are not so abundant  
nor so fine large as at Prinial de  
Amoles. Oaks are more abundant  
and larger here but as they have  
been cut off at Prinial de Amoles  
for the manufacture of charcoal



and the pines are the trees which  
seem to suffer most here to  
much weight must not be  
applied to these comparisons.

I set out a few more traps  
loaded with acorns and as the  
mist became thicker and soon  
turned into a steady rain I was  
obliged to come in and spend  
most of the day indoors. In the  
afternoon I began to feel the sym-  
ptoms of the attack of malarial  
fever.

Sept. 27.

Am very sick all day but have  
managed to get out for a walk and  
bring in all of the traps but  
specimens except two which



Those brought in contained four  
of the two large Peromyscus  
collected at Pinal de Anoles.

Oct. 1.

Was still very sick yesterday but  
am a little better today and  
manage to set out a few traps  
near town.

Oct. 2.

Am much better today. It is  
raining again - Lab arrived  
all right.

Oct. 3.

Weather cleared up last  
night but it cleared up again  
this morning. Dark continued  
all day but did not



Catherpes mex. Saw one today apparently lost in the fog among the rocks at 7500 ft. on the Cerro Campanulo. It uttered its call in an unusually low tone of voice and was hawking steadily — hopping along from one stone to another.

Leysanetta, the species  
found here apparently imitates  
hawks.



Zinniphan  
Thurs.

Long, thick coat of col.  
in cotton tail

Thomomys m. m. col.

~~Plains pepla nileus.~~

~~Poliophtila caerulea.~~

Peromyscus. (l. sp.) col.

Skunks.

Heteromys.

Didelphys

Bassaris.

Canis latrans.

Procyon.

Lynx rufus.

Didelphys

Putorius.

Lepus (cotton tail)

Canis.

Perodontomys

Neotoma n. Oct. 14.

~~Spermophilus mex?~~

Peromyscus (medium sized)

Peromyscus (sm. sp.)

Oct. 9.

Have been working among the  
tops of the mts. there is  
the same kind of soil as  
in the valley. The weather would  
permit. I have been waiting  
today to descend to Zinniphan.

1

At Zinniphan, Idaho.  
Oct. 8 2007 ft. End of the peak  
was snowing this  
morning and it took until  
noon to get it so that I  
did not get started until  
about 2 PM, and did not  
reach the valley until 9 PM.  
P.M.



Fig —. The vegetation changes very rapidly as one ascends the S. W. slope line. No pines occur except on the N. slope immediately about the tower. Near the summit is reached at a dist. of a little over 1000 ft. a short distance this side of Encarnacion the Pinar del



<i>Phainopepla nitens.</i>	r
<i>Poliophtila caerulea.</i>	r
<i>Ceryle cabanisi.</i>	r
<i>Salpinctes obsoletus.</i>	r
<i>Falco spar.</i>	r
<i>Bubo.</i>	r
<i>Melanerpes</i>	r
<i>Chelidon erythrogaster</i>	r

larger oaks have been left be-  
 hind and very soon after  
 leaving the Summit the pines  
 become smaller and very soon  
 there are signs of the clim-  
 ate. The Large Barked Pine &  
 the Small Barked Pine do not  
 extend far down the slope  
 but No. 3939 extends from the  
 top down to 7000 ft. where it  
 ends and P. monosperma  
Black Walnut and Basswood  
 grow rather sparingly from  
 5000 down to 7500 ft. at which  
 point the Cedar? No. 3707 be-  
 comes the principal tree. Below  
 7500 ft. the Cedar gradually be-  
 comes scarcer and gives way



to the piñones which extend  
down to about 6000 ft where they  
are most numerous on the  
south slopes. At this point  
the country of the arid  
interior begins - Mes-  
quite, yucca, cactus, etc. The  
slopes of which there are several  
do not extend much  
below 7000 ft.

Pin is a small mining town  
and is the head of the District  
of the same name. The town is  
situated in an ~~arid~~ <sup>open</sup> plain  
a barren valley among red  
brown hills which  
rise to an altitude of 1500 or  
2000 ft above the town. S.



Oct. 13.

Go out horseback to a ranch  
about a league from town &  
along the road to Yunguillpan.  
I put out a setting of traps  
there yesterday and reset  
them today. The country all  
about here is extremely  
barren and mammals seem  
to be very scarce too.



Veg. — Yuccas (very large) Cereus,  
cedar (Piquisquianapan sp.?) Sycamore,  
Opuntias, Mezquites, Acacias, Agaves,  
(Maquey de pulque) corn, Falluj &  
beans.

Oct. 15.

Traps yield some of the same  
sp. of *Peromyscus* collected yes-  
terday.

Land Snail. Found one this  
morning fastened to the head  
of a mouse which was caught  
in a trap. It had eaten out one  
eye.

Oct. 16.

Am trapping for mice with fair  
success near the town.



Veg. *Schinus molle*, Cedar No. 3948.  
Former is found sparingly and  
latter is uncommon only an  
occasional tree is found along  
the river.

Neotoma. Feeds on large leaves  
of magney.

Oct. 19.

Have been working steadily in  
the immediate vicinity of the town  
since last writing. Trapping with  
good success for mice along the  
river. Pack up today and make  
all preparations for leaving at 3.  
A.M. tomorrow by the freight  
carts for San Francisco.



Rio de Mochizuma.  
Mamm. & Birds.  
Poreyon (tracks)  
Urocyon. "  
Mephitis. "  

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*Sayornis saya.*  
*Paleo sparverius.*  
*Mimus polyglottos.*  
*Scardafella inca.*  
*Spinus p. mex.*  
*Buteo borealis?*  
*Melanerpes albifrons?*  
*Catherpes mex.*  
*Zenaidura macroura.*  
*Salpinctes obsoletus.*

Oct. 20. Rio de Mochizuma.  
Leave Zimapan at 3.30 A.M. and  
travel through country almost id-  
entical in character to that about  
Zimapan until 11 A.M. when the  
carts crossed the Mochizuma  
river and stopped for the night  
at some ranches. We had made  
7 leagues.

Veg.—Very similar in char-  
acter to that about Zimapan all  
the way today. Here near the river  
cacti and especially several sp.  
of *Cereus* are more abundant than  
at Zimapan. The country is very  
barren and rocky and crops can  
only be grown on the narrow, <sup>alluvial</sup> dot-



Ixmiquilpan.  
Mam. S.

Neotoma.

Lepus. (jack.)

" (cot)

Spermophilus macrourus.

Peromyscus (3 sp.)

Perognathus.

Didelphys (gray sp)

towns along the river which is every-  
where flanked by steeped, <sup>rocky</sup> bluffs.  
The principal crops are corn, beans,  
and alfalfa.

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Oct. 21. Ixmiquilpan Hid,  
Alt. 6050 ft. Come on here early to-  
day from the place where we cro-  
ssed the Rio de Moctezuma last yester-  
day. The dist. was only 3 leagues.  
Ixmiquilpan is situated <sup>higher</sup> ~~lower~~  
<sup>up</sup> ~~down~~ on the same river on which  
I camped last night. The river  
here passes through a broad  
undulating plain and lacks the  
high rocky bluffs which occur  
at Rio Moctezuma ranchos. Alt.



Imiquilpan,  
Birds.

<i>Ceryle cabanisi.</i>	v
<i>Melanerpes albifrons?</i>	v
<i>Zenaidura macroura.</i>	v
<i>Carpodacus mex. front.</i>	v
<i>Pipilo fuscus.</i>	v
<i>Cath. aura.</i>	v
<i>Campylorhynchus.</i>	v
<i>Chondestes gram.</i>	v
<i>Speotyto c. hyp.</i>	v
<i>Corvus sinuatus.</i>	v
<i>Harporhynchus curv.</i>	v
<i>Spinus p. mex.</i>	v
<i>Pyramus vociferans?</i>	v
<i>Pyrocephalus r. mex.</i>	v
<i>Lanius l. excubitor.</i>	v
<i>Phryothorus f. fairdi.</i>	v

the latter place in many places the river passes through box cañons. The plains about Imiquil. are mainly rocky and sterile. Crops of corn, beans, ~~oft~~ alfalfa and such fruits as peaches, figs etc. are grown by irrigation along the river.

Churches —. Churches are scattered about in great numbers all over the plain here.

I see the Jefe Político in the afternoon and later go out with a policeman to explore the country and set some traps. I found the country very rocky and barren. Animal life and was driven back to



<i>Chelidon erythrogaster.</i>	v
<i>Phainopepla nitens.</i>	v
<i>Minus.</i>	v
<i>Icterus.</i>	v
<i>Scandafella inca.</i>	v
<i>Poliophtila.</i>	v
<i>Tako sparverius.</i>	v
<i>Catherpes mex.</i>	v
<i>Melospiza lincolni.</i>	v
<i>Callipepla squamata.</i>	v
<i>Ceryle cabanisi</i>	v

town without having gotten any  
traps set.

Oct. 22.

Spent mainly in setting traps and  
exploring the vicinity of the town.

Veg. *Schinus molle*, maguey de  
pulque, Mezquite, Yucca, (painted &  
sw. sp.) *Cereus*, (scr. sp.), Ash, corn,  
beans, alfalfa, guineas, figs, peaches,

*Neotoma* —. Found signs of  
them today along the some cliffs  
where they live in holes and cre-  
vices and carry in more or less  
fragments of cacti to protect the  
mouths of their burrows.

Oct. 23

Had very poor success last  
night with traps in good look-



ing places such as brush fences  
with plenty of grass and weeds  
growing along them. There seems  
however to be quite a variety of  
mice judging from the fact that  
I only caught 4 specimens and  
each belonged to a different sp.  
Possibly the scarcity of individ-  
uals may be due to the exten-  
sive fields and weed patches  
along the river here which fur-  
nish plenty of food and shelter  
over a large area.

Oct. 24.

Have had very poor success here  
so far, only a *Didelphys* was  
caught last night.



Mesciahuala.

Oct. 29.

Have been collecting steadily with very poor success. Prepare to day to take the carts tomorrow for Maxcoapan.

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Mesciahuala. Oct. 30. Leave Tx. at an early hour and after getting out of the valley in which that town lies climb pretty steadily but very slowly up. The difference in alt. is only a few hundred ft. between this place and Tinniquilpan and one hardly realizes he is ascending when coming up there. We arrive about noon. In the afternoon I go out with a couple of fellow travellers and shoot a few doves.



In the evening we attend a "baile"

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~~Nov. 1.~~ Oct. 31. Plascoapan. Hid.  
Leave Mexciahuala at 3 a.m. and continue to ascend so slowly that the ascent is scarcely perceptible. The road leads all the way over a nearly level plain flanked by to barren hills. The whole country however is richer than that about Triniquilpan. When nearly to Plascoapan the carts get stuck in the mud and do not reach Plascoapan until night so that I miss the afternoon train for Pula. Very heavy rains have been falling throughout this section of country during the past.



wt. and near Plascoapan where the soil is soft and there are many depressing now turned into miniature lakes the roads have become wellnigh impassable. A very heavy rain fell yesterday - it rained so hard that some of the people were frightened thinking that it was a water-spout. At the same time the hail did great damage over limited areas especially to the barley which it ruined by knocking the heads off.

Veg. Has become more abundant since leaving Tinguilpan and has changed considerably in character. This section has a more abundant



rainfall probably than Ixmiquilpan.  
The mezquites and other desert forms  
of vegetation occur here the same  
as at Ixmiquilpan. but there is  
not such an abundance of large cacti  
and yuccas.

Soil. Here as there the soil is  
very thin and immediately below  
and cropping out in many places  
is the underlying limestone.

Crops. Corn, barley, alfalfa and  
temperate fruits with the never-fail-  
ing pulque.

Plascoapan. is a small village  
buried in a large grove of trees  
mainly *Sechinus molle*. Around  
the plaza are arranged a few



Nov. 1 Pula.

buildings and just back of these  
begin the houses surrounded by  
their patches of corn, barley, alfalfa  
and other crops. These are grown  
on lands which are irrigated.

Nov. 1. Pula. Hid.

Ship specimens today and take  
the train in the afternoon to Pula.  
only one station from Plascoapam.  
After leaving Plascoapam a short  
distance behind we began to des-  
cend rapidly to Pula and after  
beginning the ascent the large  
cacti and other vegetation found  
at Imiquilpan appeared almost  
immediately. The two places are  
situated on the same stream



Nov. 2. Dolores Hidalgo.

Birds.

*Quiscalus macrourus.*

and as the fall is not rapid the country is the same in character at ~~most~~ <sup>most</sup> places.

Nov. 2. Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato.  
Left Pula at 11:30 P.M. last night and reached Celaya at 5:30 this morning changed to National R.R. and arrived here at 11:30 A.M.

Dolores Hidalgo is situated one league west from the station in a very barren country. The town is not large but is very compactly built up it being only a very short distance from the plaza to the edge of the town. There are two fine cathedrals and other good buildings. I saw today the house



Sta. Rosa

Neotoma <sup>10362</sup> ✓ Bat (leaf-eared) ✓  
 Spenn. mac. 10327 ✓ <sup>10349</sup> Perithodonta (mammal) ✓  
 Peromyscus (2 sp.) ✓ (l. sp. 10313) (mammal 10334) ✓  
 Putorius. ✓  
 Procyon. ✓  
 Spilogale (10329) ✓  
 Mephitis ✓  
 Conepatus (10342) ✓  
 Phomomys (10343) ✓  
 Urocyon. ✓  
 Canis latrans. ✓  
 Sorex. (10358) ✓  
 Sciurus. ✓  
 Lepus. (10325) ✓  
 Felis concolor. ✓  
 Lynx rufus. ✓  
 Bat. (long eared) (10362) ✓

from which Hidalgo gave the "grito"  
 in 1810.

Nov. 3<sup>d</sup>

Complete preparations for making  
 a trip out to the west into the  
 Sierra de Guanajuato near the  
 city of the same name.

Nov. 4. Santa Rosa. <sup>alt. about 9500 ft</sup> Guanajuato.  
 Was delayed some time this morn-  
 ing and did not get started un-  
 til 9 a.m. Arrived at Sta. Rosa at  
 5 P.M. after travelling a distance  
 of about 25 mi.

The road today ascended gradually  
 from Dolores Hid. to a small  
 village called Capulin and



## Sta Rosa

*Corvus sinuatus.* v  
*Junco cinereus.* v x  
*Falco sparverius.* v  
*Aphelocoma.* v  
*Cathartes aura* v  
*Catharista atrata.* v  
*Pipilo maculatus.* v  
*Basilinna leucotis.* v  
*Pipilo fuscus.* v  
*Spinus p. mex.* v  
*Carpodacus mex. front.* v  
*Catherpes mex.* v  
*Trochilus rufus.* v  
*Vireo.* v  
*Geococcyx californianus* v  
*Ptiliogonys cinereus.* v

also San Antonio de las Minas. To  
 this point the country is a rolling  
 plain usually rather stony and  
 barren. Capulin is about 4 leagues  
 from Dolores Rd. From Capulin  
 the road enters the foothills and  
~~the ascent becomes more rapid.~~  
 The altitude at Capulin is about  
 7500 ft. The ascent is steady but  
 slow all the way from Dolores  
 to a ranch at the base of the  
 main range called Los Cuinteros.  
 The altitude here is about 8200  
 ft. and the road from this  
 point ascends rapidly to the  
 summit of the main ridge  
 which it crosses at an alt.



*Cyrtocitta* v  
*Psaltiriparus melanotis*. v  
*Parus meridionalis*. v  
*Harporhynchus curv.* v  
*Pipilo fuscus*. v  
*Chondestes grammacus*. v  
*Zenaidura macroura* v  
*Pyrocephalus r. mex.* v  
*Quiscalus mac.* v  
*Melanerpes*. v  
*Scardafella inca*. v  
*Campylorhynchus*. v  
*Sayornis saya*. v

of about 9800 ft. After crossing  
 this ridge the road begins to  
 descend immediately and a  
 few minutes ride brings one  
 into the small mining town  
 of Santa Rosa at an alt. of about  
 9500 ft. The Sierra de Guanaxuato  
 is a rocky range of mts. some 8  
 or 10 mi. across and extends in  
 a N.W. and S.E. direction. Near  
 Sta Rosa are a number of mines  
 producing silver and a little  
 gold. These ores are freemilled  
 and the silver is extracted  
 mainly by the patio process.  
 The haciendas de beneficio  
 are all or nearly all at



Peromyscus. The common oak-woods  
sp. found here have the habit  
occasionally noted elsewhere in  
mice of the same genus, i.e. They  
occasionally partly devour those  
caught in traps and make dumps  
on the mutilated carcass. At this  
locality a fragment of cotton which  
had accidentally fallen from my  
pocket was treated the same way.

### Guanajuato.

Veg. — From Dolores Hidalgo  
at an alt. of <sup>about</sup> 6200 ft. to an alt. of  
about 8000 there is little change  
in the vegetation. The principal  
plants are the mesquites, Opuntias,  
Magueyes, Huicaches and other  
plants of the dry table land.  
At about 8000 the vegetation chan-  
ges abruptly. Small oaks and  
Mangonita bushes are the prin-  
cipal plants from that point  
to the tops of the highest mts.  
Well up toward the top several  
other species of large plants are  
common, among them the Alder,  
Elder, Madroño, Thornapple, <sup>Wildefern.</sup>



Piñones do not occur here but are said to be found near the northern extremity of the range west of San Felipe. Near this point the range is said to end abruptly. I did not learn how far it extends toward the S.E. Eucalyptus trees have been introduced and thrive on the very top of the range. These <sup>tops</sup> ~~tops~~ were once covered with a <sup>tolerably</sup> heavy forest mainly of oaks but it has been cut off until none of the original forest is left and the hills are now covered with a second growth forest of young oaks the largest of



*Junco cinereus*. I saw one bird of a flock that were feeding in an open meadow repeatedly jump up on slender weed stalks and bearing them to the ground with its beak feed off the seeds at leisure.

which do not exceed six in. in diam. and the people are already cutting them for firewood and for making charcoal. The manzanilla is here called pinguique and the boys seem to be very fond of the berries. Of the oaks there are several sp. and probably two species or varieties of thornapple one with reddish colored fruit and the other yellow.

Nov. 5<sup>th</sup> 17.

Remain at Sta. Rosa working the mts. for several mi. in all directions. I made two trips to the country about the Cerro de San Miguel which is the



Dolores Hidalgo.

highest mt. of this neighborhood  
and probably of the range. I  
did not ascend to its summit  
but estimated its altitude to be  
10500 ft. I spent a great deal of  
time in vain trying to secure  
a specimen of the scirpus which  
is found or at least used to be  
found in these mts.

Nov. 18. Dolores Hidalgo.  
Return here today on the back of  
one of the most miserable old  
saddle horses I have ever used.  
The weather has been dry but  
a heavy rain fell this afternoon.



San Luis Potosí.

Nov. 19. San Luis Potosí: Visited early this morning the house in which the priest Hidalgo lived and stood in in the windows from which he gave the "grito" in 1810. It is an ordinary window on the ground floor facing the street. In the room back of the window are the confessional and <sup>several</sup> numerous pieces of furniture used by Hidalgo. The house is a rather large one and of Moorish style.

Took the train at 11.35 and came on here arriving at 2.38 P.M.

Road Notes. Saw signs of Dipodomys spectabilis a short distance



north of Jesus Maria. San Felipe is a very high point and high wooded mts. rise a few miles away on both sides of the R.R. San Felipe appears to be quite a town. These mts. appear to be pretty well wooded well up near their tops, the trees are probably oaks. The town is about a league west or S.W. of the station. A large bare level plain occurs here and probably both large & small jumping rats judging from holes seen.

Jarali - At this point the plain is very sandy. High hills a few mi. away on both sides of



the R.R.

| Nov. 20.

Remain in S. L. P. preparing to ship specimens and leave for home on vacation.

Nov. 21.

Remain in S. L. P. and until 7.15 P.M. when I take the train for El Paso.

Nov. 22.

Spent on the train. When I awoke the train was near Cañitas, Zacatecas, and this evening at dark we were nearing Sta. Rosalia, Chihuahua.

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El Paso.

Pocket Gopher.

*Dipodomys spectabilis*,  
Small jumpers.

Nov. 23.

Arrived in El Paso at 8.30 this morning. When I awoke we were nearing the boundary and passing through a very sandy regions. Dunes of loose sand extended in every direction. I take the train on the Southern Pacific Ry. for Maricopa, Arizona. Leaving El Paso we crossed the Rio Grande and passed through a sandy region populated by Pocket Gophers and jumping rats both large and small. It got dark shortly before we reached Deming.

Nov 25.



Arrive at Maricopa about noon  
and connecting with train for  
Phoenix over the Maricopa &  
Phoenix road arrive in Phoenix  
about 1 P.M. Spend the afternoon  
looking around the town.

Nov. 26.

Leave Phoenix at 9 P.M. after  
spending a day looking around  
there. Arrive at Maricopa about  
11 P.M. and should have connected  
with S.P. train at 4:30 A.M.  
but it was 9 hrs. behind time  
so that I did not get out of  
Maricopa until 2:28 P.M. It  
got dark when we were on the



desert near Yuma.

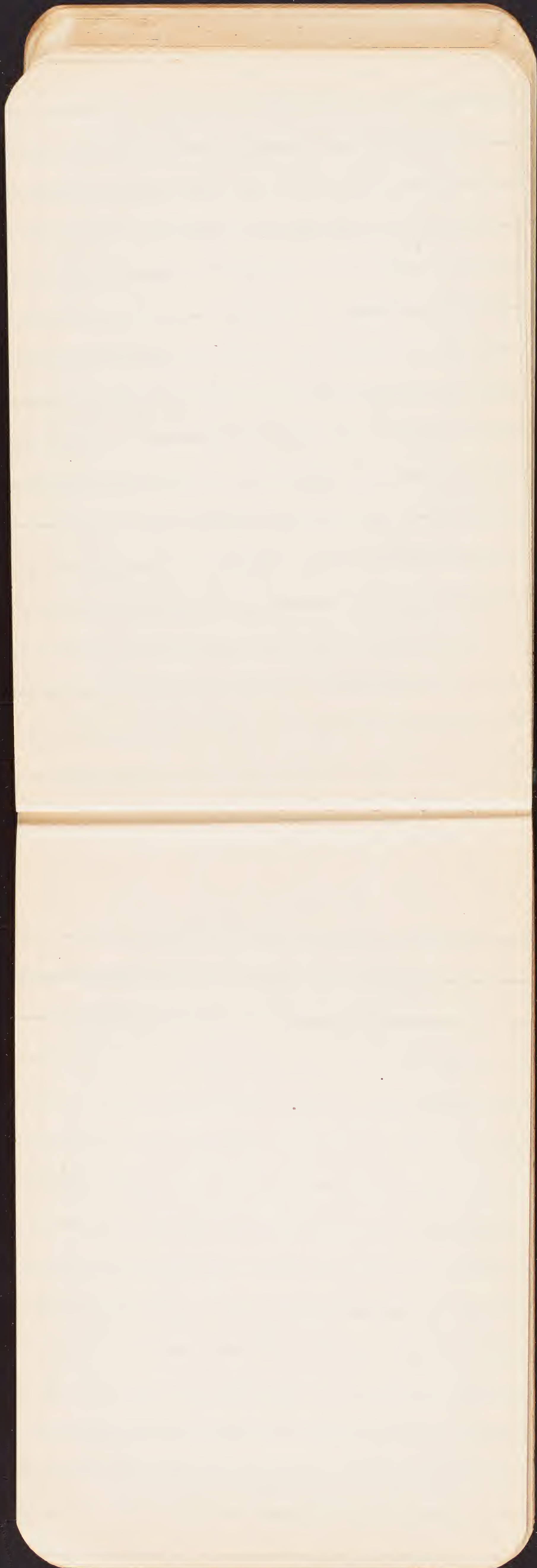
Nov. 27.

The train reached Los Angeles at 4:30 A.M. and I had to stop over until 9 P.M. I spent the day looking around Los Angeles.

Nov. 28.

Reach Alila early in the morning.







Classification of Birds.  
 Phalaropodae.  
 Anatidae.  
 Ardeidae.  
 Scolopacidae (limp).  
 Gallinae.  
 Columbidae.  
 Caprimulgidae.  
 Cathartidae.  
 Falconidae.  
 Strigidae.  
 Bucerotidae.  
 Psittacidae.  
 Cuculidae.  
 Trogonidae.  
 Alcedinidae.  
 Picidae.  
 Caprimulgidae (goatsuckers).  
 Myiophobidae.  
 Trochilidae.  
 Tyrannidae.  
 Alcedidae.  
 Corvidae (jays etc).  
 Gekkonidae.

Strigidae.  
 Bucerotidae.  
 Cuculidae.  
 Trogonidae.  
 Alcedinidae.  
 Picidae.  
 Caprimulgidae (goatsuckers).  
 Myiophobidae.  
 Trochilidae.  
 Tyrannidae.  
 Alcedidae.  
 Corvidae (jays etc).  
 Gekkonidae.

Strigidae.  
 Bucerotidae.  
 Cuculidae.  
 Trogonidae.  
 Alcedinidae.  
 Picidae.  
 Caprimulgidae (goatsuckers).  
 Myiophobidae.  
 Trochilidae.  
 Tyrannidae.  
 Alcedidae.  
 Corvidae (jays etc).  
 Gekkonidae.



